REPORT

ON THE

Health of the Borough

OF

KINGSTON-UPON-HULL,

For the Year 1884,

BY

JOHN W. MASON, M.B., C.M., M.R.C.S.E.,

Medical Officer of Health for the Town and Port.

HULL:
Thornton and Pattinson, Printers, Scale Lane.

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SANITARY COMMITTEE.

Chairman—Mr. Alderman Hodge,

Vice Chairman—Mr. Alderman Fraser,

Mr. Councillor Ansell,
Mr. Councillor Cohen,
Mr. Councillor Cooper,
Mr. Councillor Fewster,
Mr. Councillor Gillett,
Mr. Councillor Kessen,
Mr. Councillor Raven,
Mr. Councillor C. Shaw,
Mr. Councillor J. Shaw,
Mr. Councillor Toozes,

Mr. Councillor G. Hall,

The Mayor (Mr. Alderman A. K. Rollit),

Ex-Mayor (Mr. Alderman Leak).

Town Hall, Kingston-upon-Hull.

To the Sanitary Committee.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit to you my Annual Report, for the year ending December 31st, 1884, comprising the Statistical Returns of the Deaths in the Borough, the measures adopted for the prevention of disease, and the work done in the Sanitary Department.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN W. MASON,

Medical Officer of Health for
the Town and Port.

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Borough of Kingston-upon-Hull.

REPORT 1884.

STATISTICS.

During the twelve months ending December 31st, 1884, there were registered in the Borough of Kingston-upon-Hull, according to the returns furnished by the Registrars, 6803 Births and 3834 Deaths. Of the Births, 3420 were males and 3383 females.

The birth-rate was equal to 37·5 per 1000 of a population of 181,225 at all ages, residing in 43,285 houses, being an average of 4·1 to each house.

The excess of Births over Deaths in 1884, representing the natural increase of the population, was 2969, against 2056 and 2883 in the years 1882 and 1883.

The annual death-rate, from all causes, for the year under notice was equal to 21·1 per 1000. Of the Deaths, 1987 were males and 1847 females. The death-rate, according to the Registrar General's returns for twenty-eight of the largest English towns, including London, averaged 21·6 per 1000 per annum, and ranged from 18.0 in Brighton, 18·4 in Derby and Bristol to 25·2 in Liverpool, 26·4 in Manchester, and 27·3 in Preston.

The death-rate for Kingston-upon-Hull in the first quarter of the year was 19·1 per 1000, in the second quarter 17·8, in the third quarter 24·2, and in the fourth quarter 23·3.

Table giving the annual birth-rate, death-rate, with the corresponding Zymotic death-rate, for the years 1870 to 1884:—

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Population.	Birth-rate per 1000.	Death-rate per 1000.	Zymotic-rate per 1000.
1870	4406	2851	119,500	36	23	5
1871	4473	2841	122,266	36	23	4
1872	4875	3266	125,210	38	26	6
1873	5153	3101	128,225	40	24	3
1874	5353	3340	131,315	40	25	5
1875	5436	3666	134,480	40	27	6
1876	5726	3131	137,630	41	22	3
1877	5822	3032	141,050	41	21	2
1878	6004	3471	144,450	41	24	4
1879	5885	3311	147,940	38	22	2
1880	5650	3532	151,500	37	23	4
1881	5634	3677	155,160	36	23	6
1882	5761	3705	158,814	36	23	4
1883	6353	3970	176,296	36	22	2
1884	6803	3834	181,225	37	21	3

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The infant mortality, measured by the proportion of deaths under one year of age to births registered, was 172 per 1000. For the twenty-eight most populous towns in England and Wales, the proportion of deaths under one year to births registered averaged 168 per 1000.

1884.

No. 2.—Deaths from all causes, and the Districts in which they have occurred.

	Old Age.	*Develop-mental.*	*Debility.*	*Skin.*	*Childbirth.*	*Kidneys.*	*Stomach, etc.*	*Heart, etc.*	*Brain, etc.*	*Tubercular.*	*Uncertain.*	*Minor Zymotic.*	*SEVEN PRINCIPAL ZYMOTIC DISEASES.*											
DISTRICTS.	Old Age.	Premature Birth, Malformation, Teething.	Debility, Atrophy, Marasmus.	Skin, Carbuncle, Pyæmia.	Childbirth, Uterus.	Kidneys, Bladder, Diabetes.	Stomach, Liver, Peritonitis, Hernia, Throat, etc.	Heart, Hemorrhage, Syncope, Aneurism.	Apoplexy, Convulsions, Paralysis, Spine, Neuralgia, etc.	Scrofula, Tabes Mesenterica, Phthisis, etc.	Dropsy, Cancer, Gangrene, Rheumatism, Abscess, Tumour.	Dysentery, Syphilis, Erysipelas, Aphtha, Rheumatic Fever, etc.	Fevers.	Diarrhœa	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Small Pox	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Phthisis.	Other Diseases of the Air Passages.	Inquests Accidents and Violence.	Deaths not Certified.	TOTAL.
Drypool	15	27	26	1	4	13	12	23	67	18	20	8	10	53	9	...	17	5	1	31	62	20	14	456
Sutton	7	8	7	...	2	4	10	15	27	10	11	3	1	31	1	...	...	4	5	12	54	9	16	237
East Sculcoates...	25	14	21	1	1	3	7	20	31	7	8	8	2	16	1	...	...	10	6	21	48	4	24	278
West Sculcoates..	33	39	29	3	7	27	28	38	108	18	30	19	12	59	4	9	1	12	23	84	165	10	...	758
Humber...........	6	2	5	1	1	5	9	11	15	...	9	5	...	7	1	...	...	1	1	8	24	4	19	134
St. Mary	1	3	6	...	...	1	5	3	12	2	4	1	1	7	5	1	...	1	1	5	23	5	6	93
North Myton ...	27	24	48	...	8	22	25	35	91	5	29	20	11	36	2	14	...	14	9	70	126	35	30	681
South Myton ...	31	39	62	5	5	13	41	47	142	25	21	9	27	88	13	1	...	35	13	64	156	28	56	924
Newington	8	16	6	...	2	5	4	14	33	11	9	4	8	26	6	2	...	4	2	14	32	8	1	215
Newland	2	3	...	...	...	2	3	1	9	2	1	...	1	8	...	...	...	...	1	3	5	...	1	42
Stoneferry	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	3	1	14
Marfleet............	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
TOTAL.........	159	175	211	11	30	95	145	208	536	98	142	78	73	331	43	27	18	86	62	314	697	127	168	3834

No. 1.—TABULATED RETURN, SHEWING THE TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS FOR THE YEAR 1884, AT CERTAIN AGES.

DISTRICTS.	Under One Year.	1 Year and Under 5.	5 Years and Under 20.	20 Years and Under 40.	40 Years and Under 60	60 Years and Under 80.	80 Years and Upwards.	TOTAL.
Drypool	176	56	40	55	53	62	14	456
Sutton	79	52	9	22	36	35	4	237
East Sculcoates	86	48	14	23	38	49	20	278
West Sculcoates	201	124	49	100	97	159	28	758
Humber	29	17	7	17	29	25	10	134
St. Mary	28	19	4	12	11	17	2	93
North Myton	148	100	48	113	109	142	21	681
South Myton	324	170	61	96	127	115	31	924
Newington	84	29	17	31	17	27	10	215
Newland	14	5	4	4	4	6	5	42
Stoneferry	4	1	4	1	3	...	1	14
Marfleet	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
TOTAL	1174	621	257	474	525	637	146	3834

No. 3.—TABLE SHOWING BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND METEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS, 1884.

Fortnight ending	TEMPERATURE.			Rain-fall in inches.	Mean Humidity Saturation 100	Births.	Birth Rate.	DEATHS.				DEATHS FROM ZYMOTIC DISEASES.						Deaths from Diarrhœa.	DEATH RATES.		
	Highest	Lowest.	Mean.					All Causes.	Under one year.	Over 1 and under 5 years.	Over 40 years.	Small Pox.	Measles	Scarla-tina.	Diph-theria.	Whoop-ing Cough.	Fevers.		Zymotic	Diarrhœa	All Causes.
January 12th ..	52 0	32·0	40·81	1·31	87·3	263	38 0	138	32	20	60	..	..	4	3	3	1	1	1·5	0·1	20·4
,, 26th ..	54.0	31·0	42· 7	1·23	84 8	262	37 0	122	30	20	55	..	..	3	3	1	2	2	1 2	0·2	17·3
February 9th ..	52·0	28·0	40· 9	1·82	83 3	265	38 0	127	39	12	49	..	..	1	3	1	..	1	0·7	0.1	18·6
,, 23rd ..	54·0	29 0	40· 9	0·32	85 0	250	35·0	124	33	15	51	..	1	..	8	1	1	..	1·5	0 0	17·6
March 8th ..	52·0	28·0	39· 0	1·00	87·5	254	36 0	134	27	18	54	..	..	1	2	2	1	2	0·8	0·2	18 2
,, 22nd ..	66·0	28 0	45· 5	0·48	82·9	272	39 0	143	34	19	55	..	..	6	3	1	4	1	2·0	0·1	20·0
April 5th ..	60·0	27 0	43 7	0 52	77·0	271	38·0	141	37	23	52	..	..	1	2	2	3	1	1·1	0·1	20 5
,, 19th ..	61·0	29·0	43· 7	1·11	77·9	259	....	150	46	15	59	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	0 4	0 0	21·2
May 3rd ..	55·0	26 0	42· 2	0·63	72·8	261	37·4	116	29	17	46	2	..	1	..	3	2	..	1 1	0 0	16·6
,, 17th ..	79 0	33·0	53· 8	0·46	72·6	292	41 9	131	30	26	45	3	..	..	..	3	2	..	1·1	0·0	18·8
,, 31st ..	75·0	36·0	52 1	0 05	67 3	276	39·6	114	29	19	42	..	..	2	..	3	1	3	0·8	0·4	16 7
June 14th ..	83·0	34·0	54· 4	0 74	75·7	266	38·2	121	27	15	53	2	..	..	..	2	1	4	0 7	0 5	17 3
,, 28th ..	81·0	37·0	67· 5	0 15	70·9	262	37·6	105	27	17	29	1	..	..	..	5	..	2	0·8	0·2	15·0
July 12th ..	81·0	47 0	69· 4	1·36	72 6	249	35 7	125	37	12	51	2	1	..	..	5	1	3	1·2	0.4	17 9
,, 22nd ..	80·0	41·0	59· 4	0·74	76 6	249	35·7	130	41	17	45	1	2	1	..	2	1	19	1·0	2·7	18·6
August 9th ..	78·0	46 0	61· 7	0 15	73·3	267	38·3	135	60	12	39	3	3	1	..	2	2	21	1·5	3·0	19·3
,, 23rd ..	81·0	47·0	65· 9	0·14	69·2	255	36 6	201	104	25	45	..	2	..	1	..	1	64	0·7	9·1	28 8
September 6th	85·0	41·0	56· 7	1·53	75·2	299	42 9	223	111	33	54	..	5	1	..	..	4	89	1·4	12·7	32·0
,, 20th	77·0	48·0	59· 9	0·22	89·0	264	37 9	191	75	33	50	1	5	2	..	..	8	57	2·2	8·1	27 4
October 4th	69·0	36·0	53· 4	0·59	79·2	252	36 1	165	51	40	48	..	7	3	..	2	6	26	2·5	3.7	23 7
,, 18th	62·0	33·0	48· 0	0·69	82 4	238	34 1	138	44	29	39	..	4	1	..	3	4	18	1·7	2.5	19 8
November 1st	62·0	34 0	47· 6	0·34	79·3	289	41·5	155	49	30	49	2	11	1	2	4	5	10	2·4	1·4	22·2
,, 15th	58·0	34·0	46· 4	0 40	84·6	278	39 9	163	35	15	54	..	8	4	..	4	6	3	3·1	0·4	23·4
,, 29th	48·0	26 0	37· 9	0·45	87·2	256	36·7	171	50	42	50	..	13	3	..	3	4	3	3·3	0·4	24·5
December 13th	55·0	22·0	41· 1	1 11	87·2	226	32·4	186	44	40	73	..	10	4	..	3	6	..	3 3	0 0	26·7
,, 27th	54·0	28·0	37· 9	1·48	84·4	228	32 7	162	38	34	59	..	13	3	..	4	1	2	3·0	0·2	23·2

No. 4.—MORTALITY IN TWENTY LARGE TOWNS, 1873-1884.

	Cities and Boroughs.	A nnual Death-rate per 1000 living (in years of 52 and 53 weeks).											
		1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884
Yorkshire.	Leeds	27·9	29·2	27·0	25·8	23·0	24·7	23·5	22·0	21·6	23·2	23·3	24·1
	Sheffield	26·3	27·7	25·8	25·5	23·1	26·6	22·9	22·9	21·1	21·7	22·9	22·3
	Bradford	25.2	27·9	28·3	25·2	23·3	24·1	23·9	22·9	19·7	21·2	18·3	20·1
	Hull	**23·8**	**25·5**	**27·3**	**22·8**	**21·5**	**24·1**	**22·0**	**23·4**	**23.8**	**23·2**	**22.5**	**21.1**
	London	22·4	22·4	23·5	22·0	21·5	23·0	22·7	21·6	21·2	21·4	20·4	20·3
	Liverpool	25·9	32·0	27·5	27·5	26·3	29·2	26·9	27·1	26·7	26·5	26·7	25·2
	Birmingham	24·9	26·8	26·6	22·7	24·1	25·5	22·1	20·7	20·0	20·9	21·3	21·3
	Manchester	30·6	31·1	30·9	30·3	28·5	29·2	28·3	26·9	25·5	26·7	27·6	26·4
	Bristol	23·3	23·1	27·4	23·1	22·5	22·2	21·9	21·0	19·6	19·2	17·9	18·3
	Nottingham	22·3	23·7	26·1	21·9	21·1	20·1	21·6	23·8	22·4	23·6	21·3	22·9
	Salford	28·3	28·3	29·7	29·6	26·4	27·1	26·7	28·0	22·6	23·2	22·4	22·3
	Newcastle	30·3	29·7	26·6	23·3	23·0	24·5	24·4	22·8	21·8	23·1	25·5	23·1
	Portsmouth	18·5	20·8	20·1	22·8	18·0	19·9	17·6	19·8	19·7	21·5	18·6	19·3
	Leicester	24·9	24·9	27·7	24·1	22·6	22·1	23·2	25·0	21·8	20·1	19·4	22·0
	Sunderland	22·9	23·6	22·7	21·2	22·9	25·9	22·3	25·0	20·9	26·5	24·5	23·0
	Oldham	24·9	28·3	27·7	26·9	25·1	27·0	22·8	24·7	22·8	24·6	22·0	24·4
	Brighton	19·0	20·1	22·4	19·7	18·8	21·3	19·1	19·8	19·0	21·7	19·2	17·9
	Plymouth	19·3	22·6	20·9	22·4	22·0	25·8	22·9	25·1	19·9	21·2	20·9	21·0
	Wolverhampton	25·2	24·1	25·0	24·0	24·4	23·5	23·0	21·3	21·2	22·4	21·3	23·4
	Norwich	21·5	23·5	24·4	21·7	20·7	24·3	21·7	24·3	19·5	20·6	19·6	21·2

No. 5.—TABLE SHEWING THE BIRTH-RATE, DEATH-RATE, ZYMOTIC AND INFANTILE MORTALITY, AND THE DISTRICTS IN WHICH THEY HAVE OCCURRED, 1884.

DISTRICT.	Estimated Population.	Area in acres.	Persons to an acre.	Birth-rate per 1000.	Death-rate from all causes, per 1000.	Zymotic Death-rate per 1000	Rate per 1000 of Deaths from all causes, under 1 year.	Rate per 1000 of Deaths from all causes, over 1 year and under 5 years.
Drypool	25,535	1561	16	42·8	18·2	3·8	7·0	2·2
Sutton	11,524	260	44	45·0	21·5	3·8	7·1	4·7
East Sculcoates......	14,117	259	54	33·7	19·8	2·5	6·1	3·4
West Sculcoates......	34,738	487	71	38·8	22·2	3·5	5·9	3·6
Humber	6,712	61	110	29·6	22·3	1·6	4·8	2·8
St. Mary..............	4,231	53	79	31·0	23·2	4·0	7·0	4·7
Myton	71,285	940	75	35·7	22·6	3·7	6·6	3·8
Newington	8,581	1340	6	59·0	26·8	6·0	10·5	3·6
Newland	3,742	1130	3	9·8	14·0	3·3	4·6	1·6
Stoneferry	576	525	1	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0
Marfleet	184	1285	0·1	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0
Borough Total...	181,225	7901	22	37·5	21·1	3·5	6·4	3·3

UNCERTIFIED CAUSES.

During the year, 168 deaths were not certified, either by a registered medical practitioner or by the coroner, being at the rate of 43 per 1000 of the total deaths.

ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

This class of diseases accounted for 718 deaths, equal to an annual rate of mortality of 3·9 per 1000 persons living.

SEVEN PRINCIPAL ZYMOTICS.

Six hundred and forty deaths have been recorded from the seven principal Zymotic diseases ; a mortality at the rate of 3·53 per 1000 of the population, and distributed over the four quarters of the year as follows :—First quarter, 73 ; second quarter, 49 ; third quarter, 346 ; and fourth quarter, 172 deaths respectively.

The average number of deaths from the seven principal Zymotics for the past seventeen years was 647.

The death-rate from these diseases during the year 1884, in the twenty-eight large towns, including London, averaged 3·50 per 1000 of their estimated population. The lowest Zymotic death-rates recorded were :—1·72 in Brighton, 1·75 in Huddersfield, and 1·84 in Bristol ; while the highest were 4·49 in Liverpool, 4·87 in Leeds, and 5·16 in Preston. The fluctuation in the death-rates of urban and rural populations is characterised by the prevalence or absence of one or more of the Zymotic diseases.

Table showing the deaths from the seven principal Zymotic diseases for the years 1870 to 1884, both inclusive.

Year.	Seven Zymotic Diseases.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Whooping-Cough.	Fevers.	Diarrhœa.
1870	5·64	0·01	0·06	2·56	0·10	0·15	0·98	1·78
1871	4·27	0·47	0·72	0·53	0·02	0·21	0·86	1·46
1872	6·50	1·72	0·10	0·23	0·06	0·80	1·37	2·22
1873	3·90	0·20	0·31	0·28	0·05	0·33	0·95	1·77
1874	5·25	0·02	0·38	1·40	0·09	0·37	1·29	1·69
1875	6·16	0·01	0·23	2·07	0·05	1·00	0·80	1·99
1876	3·52	0·00	0·33	0.42	0·07	0·44	0·55	1·71
1877	2·94	0·01	0·28	0·22	0·09	0.44	0·40	1·50
1878	4·13	0·01	0·03	0·14	0·04	0·40	0·65	2·87
1879	2·33	0·00	0·26	0·53	0·10	0·61	0·36	0·47
1880	4·80	0·00	1·34	0·40	0·03	0·95	0·31	1·75
1881	6·12	0·02	0·05	4·48	0·03	0·24	0·39	0·90
1882	4·59	0·10	0·52	1·66	0·05	0·18	0·37	1·68
1883	2·91	0·03	0·04	0·44	0·12	1·28	0·36	0·68
1884	3·53	0·09	0·47	0·29	0·14	0·34	0·40	1·82

No. 6.—TABLE SHEWING THE DEATHS FROM THE SEVEN PRINCIPAL ZYMOTIC DISEASES IN THE SIXTEEN YEARS 1869 to 1884.

DISEASE.	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	Proportion of Deaths to 1000 Deaths in 1883.	1884	Proportion of Deaths to 1000 Deaths in 1884.
Small Pox	64	1	55	209	26	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	4	16	7	2·33	18	6·00
Measles	74	7	84	9	38	49	32	43	93	3	17	229	3	83	8	2·66	86	28·66
Scarlatina	267	299	65	28	32	163	283	60	30	20	76	60	682	263	74	24·66	43	14·33
Diphtheria.........	7	11	1	7	17	26	9	9	12	8	13	3	3	8	21	7·00	27	9·00
Whooping Cough.	78	15	24	92	42	42	124	62	63	50	83	125	43	30	226	75·33	62	20·66
Fever	126	127	112	176	126	175	126	76	60	96	54	48	62	60	58	19·33	73	24·33
Diarrhœa	128	212	181	280	222	223	278	235	201	407	56	367	137	266	119	39·66	331	110.33
Total......	744	672	522	801	503	680	854	485	406	585	299	832	934	726	513	171·00	640	213·33

No. 7.—BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE, AND ANALYSIS OF THE ZYMOTIC DEATH RATE IN TWENTY OF THE LARGEST ENGLISH TOWNS FOR THE YEAR ENDING DEC. 31st, 1884.

	Cities & Boroughs.	Population.	Total Deaths to			Deaths from									Deaths under 1 year to 1000 Births.	Annual Rate of Mortality per 1000 living.		Percentage to total deaths.		
			30th Dec. 1882.	29th Dec. 1883.	3rd Jan. 1885.	Zymotic Diseases.	Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Fever.	Diarrhœa.	Violence.		Aged 1 to 60 years.	Aged 60 years and upwards.	Inquest cases.	Deaths in Public Institutions	Uncertified causes of death.
Yorkshire.	Leeds	327,324	23·2	23·3	24·2	4·87	0·00	0·66	1·46	0·20	0·50	0·44	1·61	0·61	184	14·7	81·5	6·2	8·2	2·0
	Sheffield	300,563	21·7	22·9	22·4	4·17	0·11	0·06	1·50	0·04	0·42	0·30	1·74	0·58	172	13·1	81·1	3·7	8·9	5 2
	Bradford	209,564	21·2	18·3	20·1	2·43	0·00	0·48	0·16	0·04	0·27	0·25	1·23	0 42	181	11·3	85·8	5·2	6·5	2·6
	Hull	**181,225**	**23.2**	**22·5**	**21·1**	**3·53**	**0·09**	**0·47**	**0·29**	**0·14**	**0·34**	**0·40**	**1.82**	**0·62**	**172**	**11·5**	**69·9**	**3.6**	**8·4**	**5·6**
	London	4,019,361	21.4	20·4	20·3	3·34	0·22	0·56	0·35	0·24	0·78	0·26	0 93	0·72	155	12·0	66·5	6·9	20·5	1·3
	Liverpool	573,202	26·5	26·7	25·2	4·49	0.18	1·07	0·35	0·14	0·95	0·35	1·45	1·14	194	16·2	70.4	5·3	15·3	4·9
	Birmingham	421,258	20·9	21·3	21·4	3·88	0.15	0·78	0·30	0 10	0·68	0·19	1·68	0 89	174	12·5	72·9	8·3	14·7	1·5
	Manchester	338,296	26·7	27.6	26·4	3‘59	0.01	0·58	0·67	0·06	0·62	0·23	1·42	0·81	183	16·7	90·4	7·5	20·2	2·8
	Bristol	215,457	19·2	17·9	18·4	1·84	0·00	0·23	0·18	0·09	0·44	0·22	0·68	0·75	143	10·0	69·3	7·1	15·9	2·4
	Nottingham	205,298	23·6	21·3	22·9	3·81	0·00	0·70	0·18	0·19	0·62	0·33	1·79	0·63	196	11·8	70·4	5·4	8·1	2·0
	Salford	197,153	23·2	22·4	22·3	4·25	0·00	0·50	0·69	0 09	0 64	0·47	1·86	0·54	184	13·5	73·8	4·8	10·9	4·3
	Newcastle	151,325	23·1	25·5	23·1	3·23	0·08	0·10	1·00	0·10	0·54	0·37	1·04	0·83	156	14·0	75·4	6·8	10·2	2‘9
	Portsmomth	133,059	21·5	18·6	19·4	2·98	0·00	1·21	0·07	0·31	0·07	0·46	0·86	0·47	128	11·6	64·4	5·6	12·7	0·9
	Leicester	132,773	20·1	19·4	22·1	4·03	0·00	0·40	0·46	0·10	0·51	0·13	2·43	0·64	226	10·5	71·4	9·8	9·5	1·9
	Sunderland	123,204	26·5	24.5	23·1	3·46	0·68	0·06	0·37	0·12	0·75	0·22	1·26	0·82	166	12·8	74·2	5·9	9·2	2·9
	Oldham	122,676	24·6	22·0	24·5	3·45	0·00	1·58	0·26	0·04	0·30	0·20	1·07	0·55	183	14·9	87·1	2·7	8·5	6·8
	Brighton	112,954	21·7	19·2	18·0	1·72	0·01	0·09	0·25	0·13	0·31	0·15	0·78	0·57	147	9·7	64·6	4·6	16.9	1·6
	Plymouth	75,509	21·2	20·9	21·0	1·99	0·00	0·65	0·03	0·12	0·22	0·35	0·62	0·57	150	11·9	62.5	6·3	7·9	1·0
	Wolverhampton.	78,367	22·4	21·3	23·4	3·82	0·06	1·21	0·45	0.06	0·23	0·15	1·66	0·72	189	13·1	78.7	4·8	13·4	3·8
	Norwich	90,410	20·6	19.6	21·2	3·10	00·0	0·63	0·04	0·14	0·25	0·34	1·70	0·65	187	10·4	62.7	5·6	8·5	1·7

No. 8.—DEATH-RATE from ALL CAUSES from the PRINCIPAL ZYMOTIC DISEASES, and from INFANTILE MORTALITY, in the TWENTY GREAT TOWNS in the TEN YEARS 1874-83 and 1884.

Towns.	All Causes.		Small Pox.		Measles.		Scarlet Fever		Diphtheria.		Whooping Cough.		Fever.		Diarrhœa.		Deaths under 1 year to 1000 Births.	
	Ten years 1874-83.	1884.	Ten years 1874-83.	1884.	Ten years 1874-83.	1884.	Ten years 1874-83.	1884.	Ten years 1874-83.	1884.	Ten years 1874-83.	1884.	Ten years 1874-83.	1884.	Ten years 1874-83.	1884.	Ten years 1874-83.	1884.
Leeds	24·3	24·2	0·04	0·00	0·43	0·66	1·00	1·46	0·08	0·20	0·63	0·50	0·46	0·44	1·45	1·61	178	184
Sheffield	24·0	22·4	0·00	0·11	0·38	0·06	1·32	1·50	0·08	0·04	0 68	0·42	0·59	0·30	1·31	1·74	165	172
Bradford	23·4	20·1	0·05	0·00	0·44	0·48	1·03	0·16	0·08	0·04	0·55	0·27	0·36	0·25	1·01	1·23	170	181
Hull	**23·6**	**21·1**	**002**	**0·09**	**0·37**	**0·47**	**1·18**	**0·29**	**00·7**	**0·14**	**0·59**	**0·34**	**0·56**	**0·40**	**1·61**	**1.82**	**178**	**172**
London	22·0	20·3	0·24	0·22	0·54	0·56	0·65	0·35	0·15	0·24	0·78	0·78	0·33	0·26	0·81	0·93	154	155
Liverpool	27·6	25·2	0·16	0·18	0·82	1·07	1·17	0·35	0·10	0·14	0·87	0·95	0·74	0·35	1·32	1·45	192	194
Birmingham	23·1	21·4	0 26	0·15	0·35	0·78	0·95	0·30	0·16	0·10	0·82	0·68	0·32	0·19	1·44	1·68	167	174
Manchester	28·5	26·4	0·08	0·01	0·61	0·58	0·86	0·67	0·09	0·06	0·87	0·62	0·41	0·23	1·28	1·42	176	183
Bristol	21·8	18 4	0·06	0·00	0·40	0·23	0·72	0·18	0·05	0·09	0·53	0·44	0·36	0·22	0·69	0·68	148	143
Nottingham	22·6	22 9	0·03	0·00	0·46	0·70	0·89	0·18	0·05	0·19	0·40	0·62	0·41	0·33	1·11	1·79	179	196
Salford	26·4	22·3	0·33	0·00	0·78	0·50	1·01	0·69	0·11	0·09	0·89	0.64	0·57	0·47	1·62	1·86	178	184
Newcastle	24·5	23·1	0·09	0·08	0·34	0·10	0·96	1 00	0·07	0·10	0·57	0·54	0·51	0·37	1·14	1·04	167	156
Portsmouth	19·9	19·4	0·01	0·00	0·44	1·21	0·56	0·07	0.33	0·31	0·45	0 07	0·70	0·46	0·88	0·86	137	128
Leicester	23·1	22·1	0·00	0·00	0·43	0·40	0·74	0·46	0·08	0·10	0·51	0·51	0·32	0·13	2·04	2·43	204	226
Sunderland	23·6	23·1	0·04	0·68	0·45	0·06	1·38	0·37	0·11	0·12	0·65	0·75	0·50	0·22	1·18	1·26	158	166
Oldham	25·2	24·5	0·05	0·00	0·48	1·58	0·94	0·26	0·11	0·04	0·64	0·30	0·41	0·20	0·83	1·07	171	183
Brighton	20·1	18·0	0·02	0·01	0·39	0·09	0·38	0·25	0·07	0·13	0·57	0·31	0·23	0·15	0·80	0·78	151	147
Plymouth	22·4	21·0	0 01	0·00	1·04	0·65	0·21	0·03	0·19	0·12	0·71	0·22	0·39	0·35	0·79	0·62	160	150
Wolverhampton	23·0	23·4	0·02	0·06	0·32	1·21	0·75	0·45	0·07	0·06	0·59	0·23	0·30	0·15	1·15	1·66	159	189
Norwich	22·0	21·2	0·01	0·00	0·28	0·63	0·56	0·04	0·07	0·14	0·51	0·25	0·32	0·34	1·13	1·70	177	187

SMALL POX.

Eighteen deaths have been recorded from Small Pox, a mortality at the rate of 0·09 per 1000. The average death-rate from Small Pox for the twenty-eight large towns was 0·14 per 1000. Sixteen deaths from Small Pox occurred in the Hospital of the Urban Sanitary Authority. The deaths from Small Pox were distributed over three quarters of the year, as follows:—Second quarter, 8; third quarter, 7; fourth quarter, 3 deaths, respectively. The average number of deaths from Small Pox during the past seventeen years was 33.

This high average is consequent upon the epidemic of Small Pox in 1872, which resulted in 209 deaths.

Small Pox, on several occasions during the year, has caused considerable anxiety to the Sanitary Committee. But, by prompt measures being taken for the isolation of patients, the disease was localised and did not assume epidemic proportions. The following particulars illustrate the spread of Small Pox, and the measures that were taken to control the same—On May 2nd, from information received from the Borough Coroner, I visited Bethell Place, Caroline Street. A female child, aged eighteen months and unvaccinated, had died from confluent Small Pox the previous evening. The mother stated that the child was taken ill on April 23rd, and, on a rash appearing two days later, she took it to a chemist in the neighbourhood, who stated that the disease from which the child was suffering was Measles, and he prescribed accordingly. The child becoming much worse, she sent for a medical man, but, unfortunately, the child died before his arrival. In the interests of the public health, the body was removed to the mortuary at the Fever Hospital. I suggested the immediate re-vaccination of the family, which consisted of two children and three adults, but the advice was not acted upon. The family, however, were removed to the Hospital, where they partook of a bath and had their clothing fumigated. During their absence from home, the house was also thoroughly fumigated. The children were soon afterwards admitted into the Hospital suffering from Small Pox. They had been attending St. Mary's Schools, Mill Street, during the illness of the child that died, and were in the first, second, and fifth standards. Other cases occurring, I visited the schools and suggested their closure, which suggestion was carried out, and they were thoroughly fumigated. Thirty-three children, whose ages varied from six to eleven years, were taken ill on or about the same date. They had been in the same classes as the children from Bethell Place. The vaccinated children had comparatively mild attacks, and it was remarkable that the younger children attending the schools escaped the infection, although similarly exposed.

In Bethell Place there are five two-roomed houses, occupied by fifteen adults and nine children. Seven persons who resided in Bethell Place were removed to the Hospital suffering from Small Pox.

Other cases of Small Pox were directly traceable to this source. In one instance, a pawnbroker's assistant contracted the disease whilst in the pursuit of his ordinary business, through articles having been pledged from infected houses.

It is interesting to note that no deaths occurred amongst the children attacked with Small Pox, nor amongst any vaccinated patients during the epidemic.

Another illustration of the means whereby Small Pox is disseminated is afforded by the following incident. On

November 29th, I visited Raglan Terrace, Bean Street. A young man, aged seventeen years and unvaccinated, was suffering from Small Pox, and was removed to the Hospital. He had been employed upon a steam tug which had been engaged in towing craft between Keadby (Lincolnshire) and Hull. I had recently received a telegram from Gainsbro', stating that the keel "John and Annie" had left that place for Hull with Small Pox on board. Upon enquiry I found that the keel in question had remained anchored off Keadby, and that the master, whose son was ill on board, had frequented public-houses in the neighbourhood,—where he had been in the company of numerous keelmen and others. The result of this indiscretion was that a number of keelmen and others employed in the same trade, and who resided in Hull, contracted the disease and were received into Hospital. Although a strict watch had been kept, the keel "John and Annie" passed through Hull on her way to Driffield, on or about November 21st. The master had been on shore and frequented public-houses, the boy accompanying him on several occasions, consequently a number of other cases were traceable to this source and removed to Hospital. The keel proceeded to Driffield and returned to Hull, arriving here on December 23rd, on which date I visited her and found the boy, aged nine years, not yet convalescent from Small Pox. He was removed to the Hospital in the company of his father, the last named having a bath during the time his clothing was being fumigated. The keel was also thoroughly fumigated, and all articles of bedding, clothing, etc., removed for disinfection. The boy was discharged from the Hospital on January 23rd, 1885, and soon afterwards proceedings were taken against the father for exposing his son, and he was fined 40/- and costs.

No. 9.—Returns made by the Vaccination Officers of the Hull and Sculcoates Unions respecting the VACCINATION of CHILDREN whose births were Registered during the year 1883.

District.	Births.	Successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible.	Dead Unvaccinated.	Postponement by Certificate.	Not accounted for.
Drypool	1031	784	1	96	11	140
Sutton	420	325	...	42	4	49
Sculcoates	1720	1467	2	195	13	43
Humber	169	144	...	19	...	1
St. Mary	118	94	1	17	...	1
Myton	2495	1989	6	269	9	39
Newington	411	303	...	35	8	65
Newland	108	82	...	11	3	11
Total	6472	5188	10	684	48	349

SCARLATINA.

During the year, 43 deaths from Scarlatina have been recorded, being a mortality at the rate of 0.29 per 1000 per annum of the estimated population. The average death-rate from Scarlatina for the 28 large towns was 0·45 per 1000. The deaths from Scarlatina were distributed over the four quarters of the year as follows, viz.:—first quarter, 16; second quarter, 3; third quarter, 8; fourth quarter, 16 deaths, respectively.

The average number of deaths from Scarlatina during the past seventeen years was 136.

Early in October an outbreak of Scarlatina occurred in Glasgow Street, Newington. The children from the infected families had been attending St. George's Road Schools. The disease was of a mild type, and the intercommunication between the sick and the healthy was doubtless the cause of its spread. A house to house visitation was instituted, bills containing precautions against Scarlatina distributed, and the attendance at School from infected families controlled. In November the Committee decided to use the Old Asylum, in Argyle Street, as a temporary Fever Hospital for the isolation of Scarlatina patients, and patients were admitted early in December. This Temporary Hospital has been invaluable, and has saved the town from what might have proved a wide spread epidemic, for the removal of each case of Scarlatina was equivalent to the withdrawal from the community of so many separate centres of contagion.

MEASLES.

Measles accounted for 86 deaths in 1884, as against 8 deaths in 1883, and 83 in 1882. The death-rate from

Measles was equal to 0·47 per 1000 of the estimated population. The average death-rate from Measles for the 28 large towns was 0·60. The deaths from Measles were distributed over three quarters of the year as follows, viz.: first quarter, 1; third quarter, 24; fourth quarter, 61 deaths, respectively. The average number of deaths from Measles during the past 17 years was 50.

DIPHTHERIA.

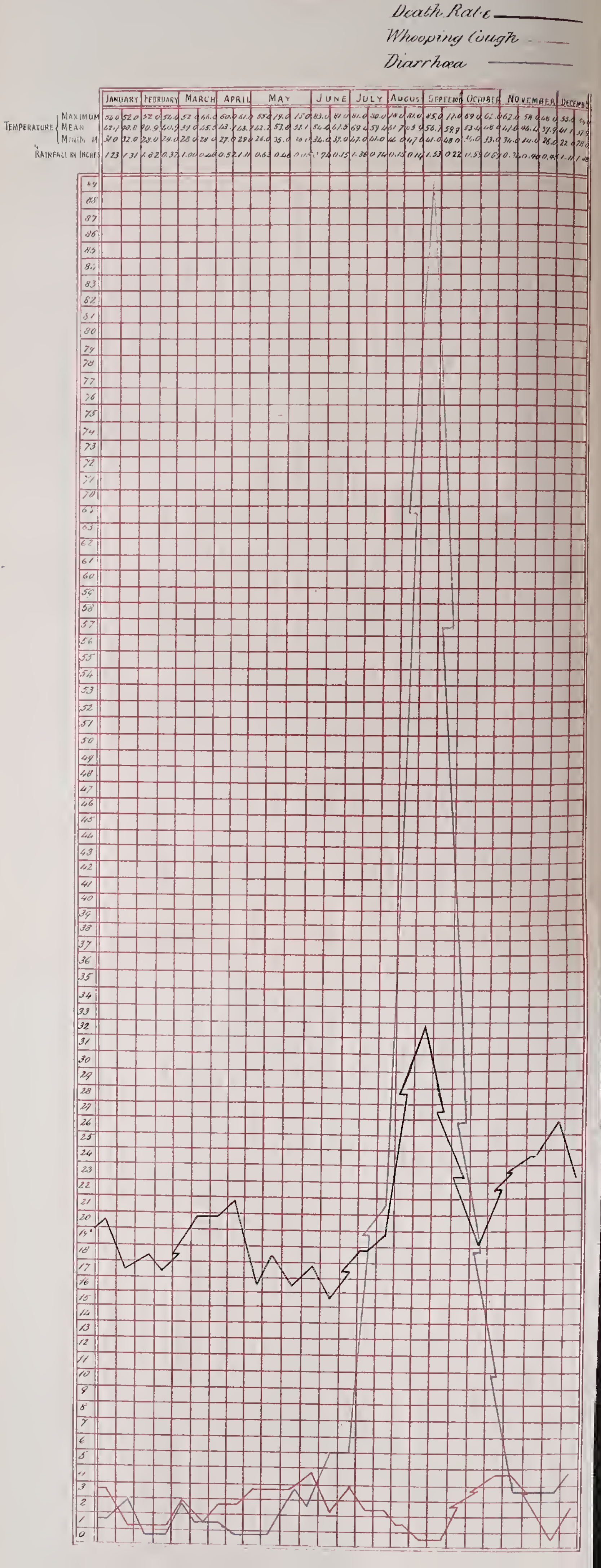
There have been 27 deaths from Diphtheria, as against 21 in 1883, and 8 in 1882. The death-rate was equal to 0·14 per 1000 per annum, that of the 28 large towns being 0·17. The deaths were distributed over the four quarters of the year as follows:—first quarter, 22; second quarter, 2; third quarter, 1; fourth quarter, 1 death, respectively. The average number of deaths from Diphtheria during the past 17 years was 11.

Diphtheria was prevalent in the district of North Myton during the first quarter of the year. The disease was peculiar in being confined to a certain locality, and to children attending a particular school. Investigations were made in each case into the sanitary arrangements of the houses and the milk supply, and the attendance at school of children from infected families controlled. The difficulties of controlling Diphtheria (which, like Measles and Whooping Cough, may be regarded as infectious before the characteristic symptoms of the infection have become developed), are manifold, because its spread may be due to a succession of mild and unrecognised cases.

WHOOPING COUGH.

Whooping Cough occasioned 62 deaths, as against 226 in 1883, and 30 in 1882. The death-rate was equal to 0.34

Chart showing the number of Deaths from prevailing Zymotic Diseases and the Death Rate from all causes, together with the Temperatures and Rainfall in inches in fortnights 1884.



per 1000 per annum. The average mortality from Whooping Cough for the 28 large towns was 0·64. The deaths were distributed over the four quarters of the year as follows, viz.:—first quarter, 10; second quarter, 19; third quarter, 11; fourth quarter, 22 deaths, respectively. The average number of deaths from Whooping Cough during the past 17 years was 71.

FEVER.

This term embraces the three forms—Typhus, Typhoid, and Simple Continued Fever,—and caused 73 deaths, being at the rate of 0·40 per 1000 of the estimated population. The average mortality from Fever for the 28 large towns was 0·29. The deaths were distributed over the four quarters of the year as follows, viz.:—first quarter, 20; second quarter, 18; 3rd quarter, 27; fourth quarter, 8 deaths. respectively. The average number of deaths from Fever in Hull during the past 17 years was 101.

DIARRHŒA.

Diarrhœa occasioned 331 deaths, a mortality of 1·82 per 1000 per annum of the estimated population. The average mortality from Diarrhœa for the 28 great towns was 1·21. The deaths from Diarrhœa were distributed over the four quarters of the year as follows, viz.:—first quarter, 9; second quarter, 9; third quarter, 273; fourth quarter, 40 deaths, respectively. The average number of deaths from Diarrhœa during the past 17 years was 231. The highest mortality from Diarrhœa in the 28 great towns occurred in Leicester, Salford, and Hull, where the death rate was 2·43, 1·86, and 1·82 per 1000 per annum, No. 10.—Table shewing the Population, and Deaths from Diarrhœa, during the Third Quarters of the years 1870 to 1884, both inclusive; also the total Rainfall in inches, and the Temperature for the same period.

			JULY.				AUGUST.				SEPTEMBER.			
Years.	Population.	Deathsfrom Diarrhœa.	Mean of Maximum.	Highest Reading.	Date.	Total Rainfall.	Mean of Maximum.	Highest Reading.	Date.	Total Rainfall.	Mean of Maximum.	Highest Reading.	Date.	Total Rainfall.
1870	119,500	180	72·8	82	8	0·78	69·1	79	6	1·80	63·9	69	2	1·44
1871	122,226	130	69·4	80	17	3·93	71·8	84	12	1·17	61·9	74	1, 3, 4	4·84
1872	125,210	218	73·1	86	21	4·84	67·9	77	26	2·24	62·8	76	4	3·80
1873	128,225	161	73·2	84	21,23	3·52	68·7	77	8	3·10	61·4	70	1	2·18
1874	131,315	161	73·2	84	9	1·79	67·9	78	19	2·56	64·4	74	1	3·03
1875	134,480	160	66·1	72	2	3·96	69·7	83	16	4·06	65·0	72	7	2·65
1876	137,630	193	73·9	87	16	3·49	69·5	83	14	1·50	61·4	69	5, 22	3·12
1877	141,050	145	69·2	75	10,30,11	2·61	66·1	74	5	4·90	59·1	67	11	4·46
1878	144,450	336	71·3	86	20	0·88	69·1	73	2,7,8,12,18	5·31	63·7	73	6	2·81
1879	147,940	18	65·3	78	28,30	3·51	66·2	73	20	6·54	62·2	72	7	2·57
1880	151,500	208	67·2	75	25	4·57	69·3	77	10	1·87	66·4	76	5	5·05
1881	155.160	109	69·1	85	4	2·79	65·1	83	5	6·45	61·8	71	19	3·34
1832	158,814	227	71·1	76	27,28	1·98	69·2	79	11	3·18	65·0	72	8, 10	1·60
1883	176,296	73	69·0	75	7,8,9,31	3·15	69·9	77	13	1·33	63·6	72	17	4 29
1884	181,225	222	71·3	81	2	2·13	75·7	85	24	1 46	65·9	77	17	1·09

respectively. The annual rate of mortality in the 28 great towns was 1·21.

INFANTILE DIARRHŒA.

Of 331 deaths from Diarrhœa 271 were children aged 1 year and under.

Infantile Diarrhœa is more or less prevalent in the third or autumnal quarter of the year, the highest mortality occurring, from sixteen years observations, in the first or second week in August, its sudden outbreak being characterized by a high temperature and low rainfall, and its decline being marked by a low temperature and increased rainfall. Its geographical distribution would seem to show that it is not so much dependant upon geological conditions as upon meteorological influences, and the care exercised by parents over their children with respect to their diet. Cows' milk, which forms the staple article of food, is often purchased from vendors whose stores are not always the best adapted for the keeping of milk in a pure and wholesome condition, the chief characteristic of milk being its great absorptive properties, which render it liable to fermentative changes; and it is also probable that the milk of tuberculous cows, which is frequently found in our dairies mixed with other milk, renders the whole more prone to ferment, and may lead to a tuberculous condition, of which Diarrhœa is but a sequence. The storage of milk in unsuitable places, after being purchased, and its use before being boiled, or its being put into feeding bottles which have not been properly cleansed, may also be productive of infantile Diarrhœa. Diarrhœa is not centred in any particular districts; this fact demonstrates that the disease is not materially influenced by unsanitary surroundings, although, doubtless, its mortality is increased thereby. During the three months July, August, and September, 1884, 222 deaths of children under the age of five years, have taken place from Diarrhœa, being a mortality at the rate of 4·9 per 1000 per annum. More than half this number died during the first week after the commencement of their illness. Table No. 11 gives an analysis of the ages of the children who have died, the diet upon which they were fed, the ages of the mothers, and the relative position of the child with the rest of the family. It will be readily seen that 78 per cent. of the children were " bottle fed " or had received mixed diet, and the remainder only were suckled. Of the 222 deaths, 43 were *first* children, 37 *second,* 40 *third,* and 32 *fourth,* the average child being the *third;* these are principally the children of the poorer classes of society. It is interesting to note the absence of mortality amongst the Irish residents, who invariably suckle their infants.

Under the heading of the first child, we must consider the illegitimates and the children of early marriages. The mother of an illegimate child is frequently in employment, and thus having to leave her child in the care of others, it is denied its natural support. The first children of early marriages often suffer in consequence of the incapacity of the mothers to provide the proper maternal support. The second, third, and fourth children, are amongst the category more frequently of " bottle fed " as the mothers often are too occupied in their household and industrial occupations to give that particular attention to a young child which is essential to its rearing.

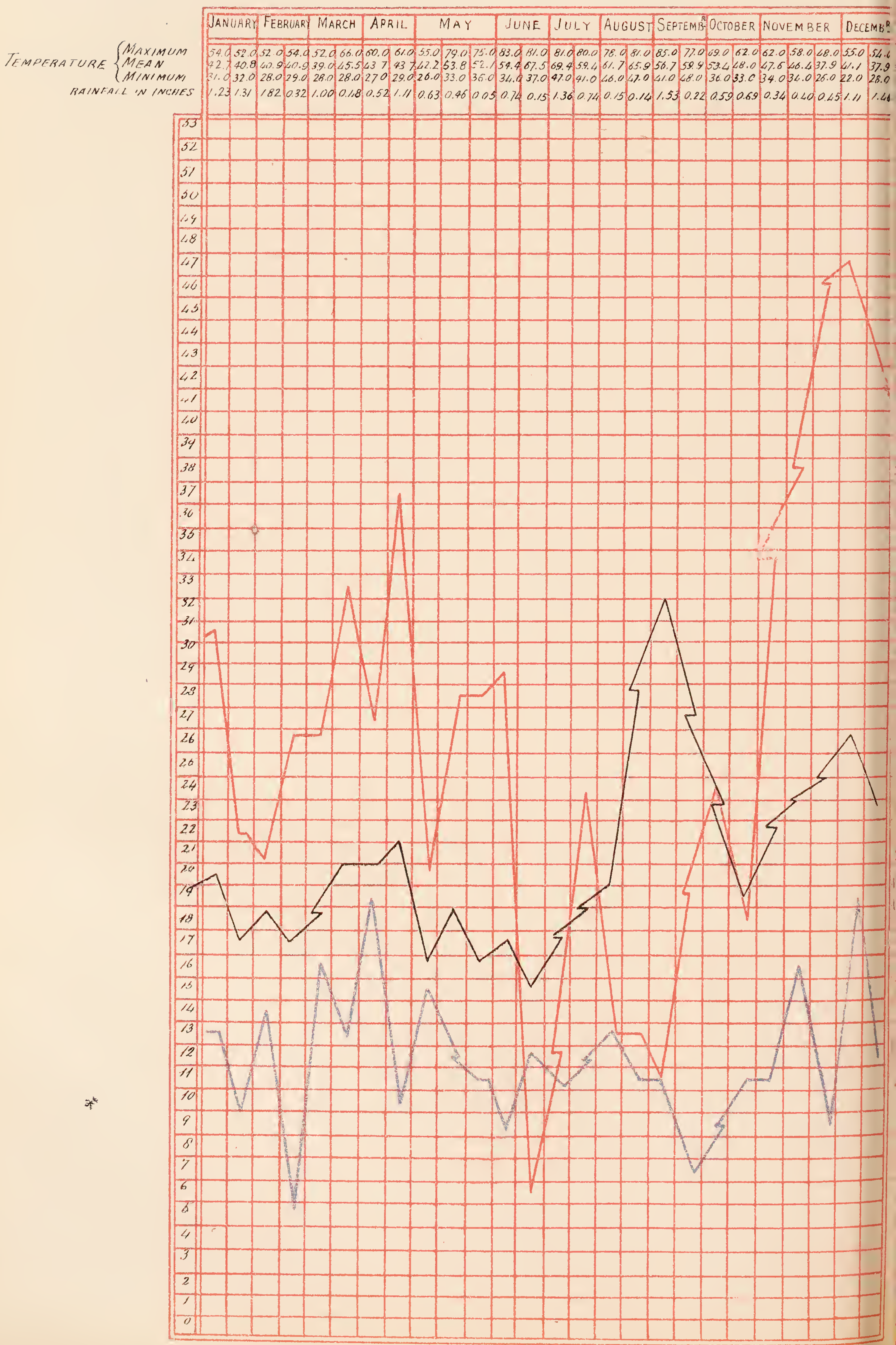
The measures which should be taken to lessen this waste of infant life may be dealt with separately. In the first place, mothers who suckle their infants should be regular in their habits; for any irregularity of diet, or the partaking of articles of food and drink which are antagonistic to the functions of the secretory organs, is transmitted through the milk to their offspring, and although not the cause of Diarrhœa in the mother, yet may ultimately produce that disease in the infant. Regular and nutritious diet, and the avoidance of alcohol and malt liquors, tinned meats, and unripe fruit is the best preventative of Diarrhœa. When the bottle is used for feeding purposes, it should be kept scrupulously clean, and the milk which is used should first be thoroughly boiled. Cows' milk being very rich in casein should be diluted with water, at the rate of half a pint water to one pint milk, and it should also be sweetened by one and a half ounces sugar to the same quantity. Infants under the age of one year should not be stuffed with arrowroot, sago, bread, meat, or artificial foods; milk, and milk alone adulterated with water, as described above, should form their diet, and it should be given them at regular intervals. The want of care used in these matters is one great cause of infantile Diarrhœa, and, as the accompanying table shows, it is under the age of one year that the great sacrifice of life occurs. Personal cleanliness is a great preventative of Diarrhœa and other diseases. Efficient ventilation in houses is of great importance, as the want of it leads to depression and the lowering of vitality, and thus renders the occupants more liable to infection. The effect of overcrowding is to intensify the virulence of disease. The immediate removal of night-soil, accumulations of refuse, and all nuisances in the neighbourhoods of dwellings also tends to the lessening of mortality. If such accumulations are allowed to remain, their ultimate removal is often characterized by sudden outbreaks of Diarrhœa. The relationship between Diarrhœa and Typhoid Fever, that is, in the frequency of the latter follow-

No. 11.—Table showing an analysis of the ages of Children who have died, the diet upon which they were fed, the ages of the Mothers, and the relative position of the Child with the rest of the family.

Age.	Deaths.	Bottle Fed.	Suckled.	Age of Mother.			Number of Child.														Average Number.
				20-30	30-40	40-60	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th	8th.	9th.	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	
One Month	18	15	3	7	9	2	5	..	3	3	1	2	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	4th.
Two Months	8	7	1	4	3	1	2	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3rd.
Three ,, ...	30	21	9	15	13	2	7	4	7	3	3	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	3rd.
Four ,, ...	26	21	5	12	11	3	4	6	3	5	2	2	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	4th.
Five ,, ...	17	16	1	9	5	3	7	3	2	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	4th.
Six ,, ...	13	9	4	3	6	4	2	4	3	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3rd.
Seven ,, ...	12	10	2	2	8	2	2	3	2	1	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3rd.
Eight ,, ...	13	10	3	7	5	1	1	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3rd,
Nine ,, ...	9	6	3	4	5	..	2	1	3	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3rd.
Ten ,, ...	22	18	4	8	10	4	5	2	4	3	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	4th.
Eleven ,, ...	9	6	3	2	3	4	..	1	1	2	1	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	5th.
1 year and under 2	33	20	13	10	16	7	4	8	5	5	5	2	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	3rd.
2 ,, ,, 3	9	9	..	2	4	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	4th.
3 ,, ,, 4	2	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	6th.
4 ,, ,, 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 ,, ,, 6	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1st.
6 ,, ,, 7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	222	171	51	85	101	36	43	37	40	32	20	17	8	9	7	1	..	5	1	1	3rd.

Chart, showing the number of Deaths from Diseases of the Respiratory Organs and Consumption together with the Death Rate from all causes and the Temperatures and Rainfall in fortnights, 1884.

Death Rate ——— Respiratory Organs ——— Consumptio



ing the former, directs attention to the drainage and sanitary arrangements. If sewer gas is allowed to escape into the interior of a dwelling, Diarrhœa is not unfrequently a precursor of Typhoid Fever. From numerous investigations I have made, I have often found Pneumonia secondary to Diarrhœa, and, as Pneumonia is frequently accompanied by, or is secondary to Typhoid Fever, this indicates a relationship between Typhoid Fever and Diarrhœa.

The formation of Creches in different parts of the town, for the reception of children during the absence of their mothers from home, is attended by beneficial results in large centres of the population; and I believe the establishment of such institutions in this town would be the means of promoting knowledge in the proper and natural feeding of infants, as these institutions have been the means of greatly reducing in many large towns the mortality due to improper feeding.

PULMONARY CONSUMPTION.

During the year 1884 there were 314 deaths from Consumption, being at the rate of 1·7 per 1000 per annum, as against 1·1 per 1000 in 1882, and 1·8 per 1000 in 1883.

Overcrowding, want of efficient ventilation, and dampness of the subsoil, apart from hereditary predisposition, are important factors in the causation of this disease.

DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY ORGANS.

There have been 697 deaths from these diseases during the year, being a mortality at the rate of 3·8 per 1000 per annum, as against 4·2 per 1000 in 1882, and 4·9 per 1000 in 1883.

Diseases of the respiratory organs are largely dependant upon meteorological influences. When the mean temperature falls to or below 45 degrees, the number of deaths increase. The annexed chart sets forth the number of deaths which have occurred from consumption and diseases of the respiratory organs, and shows the influence they exerted upon the general death-rate.

HOSPITALS.

During the year 160 patients have been admitted into the Hospitals. Of these, 144 were suffering from Small Pox, 14 from Scarlatina, 1 from Diphtheria, and 1 from Dysentery. Of 144 cases of Small Pox admitted, 90 were vaccinated and 54 unvaccinated. Of the vaccinated cases, 1 had five marks, 15 had four, 40 had three, 26 had two, and 8 had one.

Sixteen deaths have taken place, all from Small Pox (aged 60, 36, 25, 22, 22, 21, 19, 19, 14, 10, 3, 3, and 2 years, and 19, 19, and 18 months, respectively). Of the 16 deaths 12 were unvaccinated. The death-rate was equal to 10 per 100 of the total cases admitted.

The deaths from Small Pox that have occurred in the Fever Hospital have been distributed over the respective districts from which they had been removed, and are recorded in the Zymotic death-rates for those districts.

In consequence of the prevalence of Small Pox in the month of May, it was deemed advisable, as a precautionary measure, that a Hospital Tent should be procured. One of Pigott's Improved Hospital Tents was therefore ordered and erected. It was immediately occupied by Patients, and has proved a great addition to our Hospital accommodation, in fact, patients prefer the Tent to the building. An uniform temperature of 60 degrees was maintained by the heating apparatus, and the arrangements for the comfort and careful treatment of Patients were much appreciated.

In November, on account of the somewhat alarming spread of Scarlatina in the Newington District, the Sanitary Committee determined to utilize a portion of the unoccupied Old Asylum Building as a temporary Hospital for the isolation of that disease.

Ransome's Fumigator, which has been in use at the Fever Hospital, Garrison Side, since 1881, has proved a great acquisition, but I am of the opinion that a central fumigation station ought to be provided, in order that the possible conveyance of infection from the Hospital be prevented.

No. 12.—TABLE showing the Number of ADMISSIONS into the Hospital of the Urban Sanitary Authority during the year 1884, with the Nature of the Disease, and the District from which they were removed.

DISEASES.	DRYPOOL.	SUTTON.	EAST SCULCOATES.	WEST SCULCOATES.	HUMBER.	ST. MARY.	MYTON.	PORT CASES.	TOTAL ADMISSIONS.
Small Pox.........	30	21	21	14	10	6	39	3	144
Scarlatina	1	3	1	2	0	1	6	0	14
Measles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Typhoid Fever ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diphtheria	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Dysentery	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL...........	31	25	22	16	10	7	46	3	160
DEATHS	S.P. 2	S.P. 4	S.P. 3	S.P. 3	S.P. 1	0	S.P. 3	0	16

No. 13.—The following TABLE gives the Number of ADMISSIONS INTO THE HOSPITAL of the Urban Sanitary Authority from 1872 to 1884.

DISEASE.	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	TOTAL.
Small Pox	52	25	5	11	1	4	3	0	1	16	85	45	144	392
Scarlatina	3	8	0	3	3	5	0	3	12	122	88	68	14	329
Typhoid Fever	7	11	10	25	1	7	0	0	2	5	2	7	0	77
Measles	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	10	3	0	21
Diarrhœa	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Typhus Fever	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Diphtheria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Erysipelas	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Dysentery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total	62	48	16	40	6	16	3	3	17	146	185	124	160	826

PORT SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

During the year ending December 31st, 1884, 2104 steamers and 617 sailing vessels (according to the returns furnished by H.M. Customs) entered the Port, as against 2146 steamers and 728 sailing vessels in 1883. A regular and systematic inspection of all vessels arriving in the Port is now carried on by the Assistant Port Sanitary Inspector.

The vessels inspected during the year comprised the following :—

British, 1793.
German, 189.
Norwegian, 112.
Russian, 62.
Swedish, 61.
Danish, 56.
French, 27.
Italian, 20.
Portuguese, 10.
Dutch, 5.
Austrian, 4.
Greek, 4.
Prussian, 1.
Spanish, 1.
Brazilian, 1.
Total 2346.

Of 2346 vessels inspected 272 were found in an unsanitary condition. In 209 British and 63 Foreign ships the forecastles or deck-houses required cleansing by painting or limewashing. The structural defects detected upon inspection and requiring alteration were as follows :

Defective ventilation......	26.
Do. drainage	8.
Do. water-closets...	46.
Foul peaks..................	34.
Miscellaneous	44.
	158.

The coasters require constant attention, want of cleanliness being especially noticeable in these vessels. The Danish, Swedish, Norwegian and Dutch vessels were usually found clean and their sanitary arrangements in order.

In addition to the number of vessels mentioned above 80 were inspected by myself, accompanied by the Assistant Port Sanitary Inspector.

CHOLERA.

On account of the prevalence of Cholera in France, the Port Sanitary Authority approached the Local Government Board for the purpose of obtaining a Provisional Order to control the importation of rags from infected districts. The order was obtained on July 10th, and immediately enforced on the arrival of the "Baron Hambro" s.s., from Marseilles, with part cargo cotton waste and rags. Additional orders were issued by the Local Government Board from time to time applying to France, Italy and Spain. Special precautions were taken by means of a medical inspection of all vessels arriving from infected ports, and a thorough cleansing of the vessels insisted upon before they were allowed to enter the Docks, and with the progress of Cholera the importation of rags from infected countries was totally prohibited. Hospital accommodation was kept in readiness for the isolation of suspected cases.

On the 16th July, the "Baron Hambro" s.s. arrived from Marseilles with general cargo, including 210 bales Rags consigned to Dewsbury, and was immediately boarded by me. The crew, 16 hands all told, were in good health. The "Baron Hambro" arrived at Marseilles on June 25th, and left there for Hull on July 1st. The vessel was thoroughly fumigated and disinfected, and, in accordance with the Provisional Order issued by the Local Government Board, the consignees of the rags furnished me with a certificate to the effect that they were prepared to tranship the rags into a lighter, which should be battened down and conveyed to Marfleet Haven. The place being approved by me, a notice was given to the consignees containing instructions for the conveyance of the rags, and those instructions were complied with. The rags were retained at Marfleet Haven until the 30th October when the consignees had them conveyed by water to Dewsbury, where they were dealt with under the direction of the Medical Officer of Health for that town.

SEAMEN'S LODGING HOUSES.

The attention of the Sanitary Authority was directed by the Board of Trade, to the necessity for the carrying into effect of the 48th Section of the Merchant Shipping (Fishing Boats) Act, 1883, for the licensing of Seamen's Lodging Houses. A Sub-Committee was appointed to report upon the working of the section, and as a result of their deliberations it was decided that the Sanitary Authority did not see their way clear to adopt the section.

EMIGRANTS.

During the past year 31,039 Emigrants have passed through the town for America, *via* Liverpool, as against 64,937 in 1882, and 39,994 in 1883. I am happy to record that only four cases of infectious disease occurring among the Emigrants have come under the notice of the Port Sanitary Authority. Steamers conveying Emigrants are boarded in the river by the Assistant Port Sanitary Inspector, who also makes a systematic inspection of the lodging accommodation for the Emigrants, should they remain in town.

No. 14.—TABLE SHEWING THE NAMES OF VESSELS REPORTED, AND PARTICULARS OF THE PROCEEDINGS ADOPTED IN EACH CASE.

Date, 1884.	Name of Vessel.	Where from.	Nature of Sickness.	Removal.	Remarks.
May 1 ……	ss. "Argo" ……	Antwerp …	Small Pox ..	Fever Hospital………	Able seaman, aged 20 years; 3 marks of vaccination. Ship inspected, disinfected, and suggested re-vaccination.
May 18 ……	ss. "Orlando" …	Gothenburg.	Scarlatina …	Removal for Isolation.	Emigrants, boy and girl, aged 10 months and 4 years, respectively, with mother attending, were removed for isolation. Ship disinfected.
June 8 ……	ss. "Rollo" ……	Christiania ..	Scarlatina …	Removal for Isolation.	Emigrant, girl, aged 4 years, with mother attending, removed for isolation. Ship disinfected.
June 9 ……	ss. "Domino" …	Bergen ……	Measles ……	Removal for Isolation.	Emigrant, girl, aged 12 months, with mother attending, removed for isolation. Ship disinfected.
August 15…	Schooner "Savills" …	Goole ……	Small Pox…	Fever Hospital……	Patient, the mate, aged 20 years; 1 mark of vaccination; removed to hospital. Schooner stoved. Bedding removed for disinfection.
December 24	Keel "John and Annie" ……	Driffield……	Small Pox…	Fever Hospital………	Boy, 9 years of age; vaccinated in infancy; marks undistinguishable; recovering from Small-Pox. Removed to Hospital. The keel was stoved. All bedding, clothing, &c., removed for disinfection.

SANITATION.

During the year 1884, a system of house-to-house inspection was continued under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1875, and 3945 houses were inspected by the District Sanitary Inspectors. Those houses which were found to be unfit for human habitation were closed, and the owners of those found unsanitary, received notices to place them in a Sanitary condition. I would, however, remark that officials are not exclusively detailed for this particular work. Much has been done to ameliorate the condition of the poor in making their habitations more tenable, but in some of the old and crowded parts of the town much remains which any structural alterations, short of erasure, will not alter. During the summer months, carts have been employed in the distribution of disinfectants throughout the town, which has been much appreciated by the public. The night-soil collection, I would again remark, has been efficiently performed, and I would refer you to the Inspector's Report for an analysis of the complaints of negligence received at the office, and the result of the investigations of the same. I believe in the history of the town there was never a time when night-soil was better collected, or the accumulations of refuse better controlled, and the inhabitants are becoming alive to the advantages afforded by the Refuse Destructor in Chapman Street, for, what in times past formed the foundation of many houses is now destroyed, and what remains as the product of combustion is a valuable article useful both as a mortar and for road making. Doubtless, this has contributed to the generally low death-rate maintained throughout the year. The completion of the Pumping Station for the Western District drainage has been another important contribution to our sanitary progress, and I have no doubt that a most appreciable benefit in the future will be the result. Nuisances arising from offensive trades receive the careful attention of the officials, and, wherever they are discovered, prompt measures are taken for their abatement. Nuisances arising from such causes are difficult to deal with, as differences of opinion must exist as to the precautions taken in the various trades for their prevention. I had occasion in my report of 1881, to refer to the beneficial effects exercised upon the population by the formation of Parks and Recreation Grounds. The Corporation have secured two additional parks, one in the Eastern and one in the Western District, which, I have no doubt, will be greatly appreciated, and contribute largely to the healthy well-being of the people. Such open spaces are of the greatest of benefit to our population, and I give a table showing the comparison between fourteen of our largest towns. Fresh air and cleanliness conduce in a very large degree to healthiness, and the erection of additional swimming baths which are now about completed, will enable our young population to avail themselves of the opportunity afforded to make themselves acquainted with the art of swimming and the use of life-saving apparatus. I also give a table comparing Hull with other towns in respect to such arrangements. The inspection of food has been, as usual, efficiently performed. The arrivals of large quantities of fruit from the Continent in a damaged condition received all possible care from the officials of the Sanitary Department, and that which was not fit for food was not allowed to be disseminated in the town.

The importation of very young calves from Holland during the second quarter of the year has received attention. From examination, the majority of these calves have only had an independent existence for a few hours. This is an increasing traffic which demands constant supervision. In some towns, weight and age are taken into consideration in the passing of such calves for human food, and should they weigh 48 lbs. or be three weeks old, they are passed as fit for human food. I am of the opinion that such regulation does not meet the case, and the carcases should be passed upon their distinctive merits. In Hull, such discretion is exercised, and carcases are not permitted to be sold unless evidence is shown of mature age. I believe the flesh of very young calves to be unwholesome and unfit for human consumption, and a waste of bovine life.

A register is now complete showing the situations of the Cowsheds and Dairies and those premises which are registered for the sale of milk. The Cowsheds and Dairies are regularly inspected, and the condition of the animals has received my attention. I have found in several of our Dairies, cows which are the subject of Tuberculous Disease, and I am of the opinion that this is an infectious disease, communicable from the sick to the healthy, and also to human beings through the agency of the milk and flesh of such animals, when used in an uncooked or insufficiently cooked condition. This has been made the subject of the following report :—

" In November last, my attention was called, by the Meat Inspector, to Tuberculosis existing amongst Milch Cows. I visited a dairy and found a cow which I supposed was suffering from that disease, and I requested the Veterinary Surgeon to visit the premises, which he did, and he concurred in my opinion. I gave instructions to the Proprietor not to sell the milk for food, and I obtained samples of the milk for microscopical and chemical analysis. The cow was kept under observation, and other samples of milk obtained, from time to time, for analysis. The sputa contained tubercular bacilli, and pus cells were visible in the milk. The milk was peculiar in containing a much larger proportion of fatty matter than is found in healthy milk, and, further, cholesterin being obtained showingthe presence of pus. The cow was giving about half a gallon of milk a day, and eating well, although decreasing in flesh. During the last three weeks of her life she changed hands four times, and was finally purchased by me, through instructions received from the Sanitary Committee, from a Pork Butcher and Milk-seller, who had recently bought her for 50/-. The cow, which was in an emaciated condition, was slaughtered on February 2nd. There were tubercules in the dura mater of the brain ; the lungs weighed 31 lbs., and were in an advanced stage of tuberculosis ; some of the glands were infected with tuberculous matter ; the liver was enlarged and infected with tuberculous masses ; The kidneys were healthy."

"Bovine Tuberculosis is an infectious disease, and its transmissibility is placed beyond doubt by experiment by the ingestion and innoculation of tuberculous matter, and by giving animals the flesh and milk of tuberculous beast. The disease occurs principally amongst milch cows of the short-horn class resulting from *in-and-in* breeding. Infected cows are more frequently found in dairies in large towns than upon farms in the country. Cows infected with tuberculosis are generally good milkers, the reverse being the case in Cattle Plague, Foot-and-Mouth Disease and Pleuro-Pneumonia. The disease is hereditary, and is transmissible to the human species through the milk and flesh, should these articles be uncooked or insufficiently cooked, hence there can be nothing more dangerous to the population, more especially to infants, who are largely fed upon cows milk."

In consequence of the above Report it was moved in the Cattle Plague Committee:—That the same be sent to the Privy Council and their special attention invited thereto, with the strong expression of the Committee's opinion, that power should be vested in Local Authorities, under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, to deal with cattle suffering from Tuberculosis as Animals suffering from Infectious Diseases.

The necessity for the establishment of a Public Health Laboratory in the Sanitary Department is increasing, for it is only through the media of cultivation and the microscope that a just appreciation of scientific research can be obtained and investigations carried out, which, by the care that is taken in their completion, admit of no contradiction.

In concluding my Report, I have again to thank the Chairman, Deputy-Chairman, and members of the Sanitary Committee for their assistance at all times, and the officials of the Sanitary Department, who have been most unremitting in their attention to their many arduous duties, and who thus have rendered me very great help in the furthering and development of sanitary knowledge.

No. 15.—Table shewing the Number and Size of Parks and Recreation Grounds in Fourteen Large Towns.

Cities and Boroughs.	Population.	No. of Parks.	Acreage.	No. of Recreation Grounds.	Acreage.
Leeds	333,139	1	350	6	206
Sheffield	305,000	2	48	4	37
Bradford	214,431	5	216	0	0
Hull	**181,225**	**1**	**28**	**4**	**30**
Liverpool... ..	573,202	6	729	5	12
Birmingham .	421,258	7	211	3	11
Bristol	218,169	...	...	6	471
Nottingham ..	211,424	2	94	8	54
Salford	204,060	4	77	3	23
Newcastle ...	153,209	5	163	7	1093
Leicester	132,000	1	66	3	40
Oldham	126,390	1	60	0	0
Sunderland ...	125,000	3	40	1	5
Brighton	114,672	1	62	8	130

No. 16.—TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER AND SIZE OF PUBLIC BATHS IN NINETEEN LARGE TOWNS.

Cities or Boroughs.	Population.	No. of Public Baths.	Accommodation.		No. of Swimming Baths.	Dimensions of Swimming Baths.	
			Male.	Female.		Varying in size.	
						from	to
Leeds	333,139	none.					
Sheffield	305,000	2	56	56	2	84′ 0″ x 31′ 0″	54′ 0″ x 31 0′
Bradford	214,431	2	54	14	2	54 0 ,, 24 0	54 0 ,, 21 0
Hull	**181,225**	**2**	**44**	**16**	**3**	**90 0 ,, 30 0**	**36 0 ,, 24 0**
Liverpool.........	573,202	7	205	43	18	84 0 ,, 34 0	18 0 ,, 18 0
Birmingham ...	421,258	4	163	43	8	86 0 ,, 35 0	38 0 ,, 15 0
Manchester......	341,414	4	213	63	9	117 0 ,, 25 0	56 0 ,, 22 9
Nottingham ...	211,424	2	55	55	5	100 0 ,, 40 0	30 0 ,, 20 0
Salford	204,060	2	47	27	4	80 0 ,, 24 0	32 0 ,, 15 0
Portsmouth......	140,000	1	19	4	1	81 0 ,, 27 0	
Leicester	130,000	1	30	0	2	133 0 ,, 24 0	40 ft. diameter.
Brighton.........	128,000	1	32	18	0		
Oldham	126,390	1	31	10	2	68 0 ,, 38 0	45 0 ,, 18 0
Sunderland......	125,000	3	19	31	1	40 0 ,, 30 0	
Blackburn	112,574	2	30	7	2	60 0 ,, 36 0	60 0 ,, 34 0
Bolton	110,085	2	0	0	2		
Preston	99,481	1	47	16	2	2686 square feet.	762 square feet.
Cardiff...........	93,468	1	11	11	2	90 yards circum.	90 yards circum.
Birkenhead......	93,000	1	10	10	2	47 0 ,, 32 0	12 0 ,, 9 0

APPENDIX

TO THE

Report of the Medical Officer of Health.

1884.

ZYMOTIC DISEASES.—STREET LIST.

DRYPOOL.

	Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Fevers.	Diarrhœa.
Arundel Street	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Barnsley Street	0	0	0	0	0	2	3
Beaumont Street	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Blyth Street	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Bright Street	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Buckingham Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Burleigh Street	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Church Street	0	0	0	0	0	2	3
Courtney Street	0	0	2	0	0	0	6
Craven Street	0	0	1	0	0	0	7
Crowle Street	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Dansom Lane	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Durham Street	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
*Garrison Side	16	0	0	0	0	1	0
Hedon Road	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Holderness Road	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
Hume Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Hotham Street	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
James Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Kent Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Fever Hospital.

DRYPOOL—*Continued.*

	Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Fevers.	Diarrhœa.
Lee Smith Street ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Merrick Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Pelham Street	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Popple Street.........	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Ripon Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Seward Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Strawberry Street...	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Studley Street	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Waller Street.........	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
Warwick Street......	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Woodhouse Street...	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

SUTTON.

Albert Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Chapman Street ...	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Cheapside	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Cleveland Street ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Dansom Lane	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
George Street	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Glass-house Row ...	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Hodgson Street......	0	1	0	0	0	0	5
Jarvis Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Jennings Street......	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Lime Street	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
Sidney Street.........	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Sitwell Street.........	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Spittle Street.........	0	0	0	0	0	1	1

SUTTON—*Continued.*

	Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Fevers.	Diarrhœa.
Spyvee Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
St. Mark Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Starch House Lane	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Sutton Bank	0	0	0	0	2	0	1
Wilmington	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Witham	0	0	0	0	0	0	7

EAST SCULCOATES.

Air Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Aldboro' Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Caroline Street	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Church Street	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Clifford Street	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Cumberland Street	0	0	0	0	4	0	1
Drain Side	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
Dock Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Lincoln Street	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
New George Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Oxford Street	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Scott Street	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Swann Street	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Sykes Street	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Westmoreland Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Wincolmlee	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
York Street	0	3	0	0	1	0	1

WEST SCULCOATES.

	Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Fevers.	Diarrhœa.
Albany Street	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Alicia Street	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
All Saints Street ...	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Beverley Road	0	0	0	0	1	2	2
Blundell Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Bond Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Brunswick Avenue..	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Cannon Street	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Cannon Passage ...	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Caroline Street	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cave Street	0	2	0	0	1	0	2
Clifton Street.........	0	0	1	1	1	0	2
Davis Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Derby Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Drain Side............	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Egginton street......	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Finsbury street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Fountain road	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Francis street	0	2	0	1	0	1	0
Freehold street	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Gibson street.........	0	2	0	0	0	1	0
Grange street	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Hinderwell street ...	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Jarratt street.........	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
John street	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Little Albion Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Lorne Street	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Margaret Street ...	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Marlborough Terrace	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Napier Terrace	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

WEST SCULCOATES—*Continued.*

	Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Fevers.	Diarrhœa.
New Garden Street	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Norfolk Street	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Park Road	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Peel Street	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Pendrill Street	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Prague Terrace	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Prince's Dock Row	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Providence Row	0	1	0	0	3	0	0
Pryme Street	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Raywell Street	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Reed Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Reform Street	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Rose Street	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Russell Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Russell Place	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Seaton Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Silvester Street	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Sister's Terrace	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Smeaton Street	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Somerscales Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
St. Paul's Street	0	0	0	0	1	0	4
Stepney Lane	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Story Street	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Symons Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Talbot Street	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Temple Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Waterloo Street	0	1	0	0	1	0	7
Waterworks Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Wellington Lane	0	0	0	0	2	0	1
Workhouse	0	0	0	0	0	1	4

HUMBER.

	Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Fevers.	Diarrhœa.
Blanket Row	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Dagger Lane	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Finkle Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
High Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Mytongate	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Sewer Lane	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Whitefrargate	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

ST. MARY.

George Yard	0	0	3	1	0	0	2
Lowgate	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
High Street	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Manor Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Salthouse Lane	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
Trippett Street	0	0	0	0	1	0	0

NORTH MYTON.

Alexandra Street	0	0	1	1	1	0	1
Argyle Street	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Asylum Lane	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Brook Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Chapel Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Chariot Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Clarendon Street	0	1	0	2	0	0	3
Collier Street	0	2	0	0	1	0	3

NORTH MYTON—*Continued.*

	Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Fevers.	Diarrhœa.
Crystal Street	0	0	0	3	0	0	1
Lansdowne Street	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Gladstone Street	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Little Queen Street	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Londesbro' Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Middle Street	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Moxon Street	0	1	0	0	2	0	2
North Street	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Norwood Street	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Park Street	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Pearson Street	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Portland Street	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Portland Place	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
School Street	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
South Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Spencer Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Spring Bank	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Spring Street	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Stanley Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Sutton Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Temperance Street	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Trinity Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Victoria Street	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
West Parade	0	0	0	4	0	1	5
West Street	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Wilberforce Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Workhouse (Anlaby Road.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Infirmary (Prospect street	0	0	0	1	0	3	0

SOUTH MYTON.

	Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Fevers.	Diarrhœa.
Adelaide Street	0	0	1	0	1	1	2
Alfred Street	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Bean Street	0	0	0	0	1	3	4
Boulevard	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Boynton Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Burton Street	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Campbell Street	0	3	0	0	3	1	6
Carr Lane	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Cogan Street	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Commerce Lane	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Constable Street	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
Day Street	0	0	2	0	0	1	3
Edgar Street	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Edward's Place	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
English Street	0	1	0	0	0	0	5
Fawcitt Street	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Goodwin Street	0	3	0	0	0	0	4
Gt. Passage Street	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Gt. Thornton Street	0	3	0	0	2	2	1
Harrow Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Heron Street	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Hessle Road	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
Hill Street	0	2	0	0	0	2	0
Jackson Street	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Jane Street	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Linnæus Street	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Lister Street	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Lower Union Street	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Marmaduke Street	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
Michael Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Myton Street	0	2	0	0	2	1	0

SOUTH MYTON—*Continued.*

	Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Fevers.	Diarrhœa.
Neptune Street	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Nile Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Osborne Street	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
Paradise Place	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Parrott Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Pease Street	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Porter Street	0	3	0	0	0	1	2
Regent Street	0	1	0	0	0	1	4
Roper Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Ropery Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Rosamond Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Selby Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
St. James's Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
St. Luke's Street	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Staniforth Place	0	2	1	0	0	0	3
Strickland Street	0	2	2	0	0	2	4
Tadman Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Upper Union Street	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Vauxhall Grove	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Walcot Street	0	0	1	0	0	0	6
Walker Street	0	0	1	0	1	0	7
Wassand Street	0	0	1	0	0	1	3
Waverley Street	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
West Dock Avenue	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
William Street	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
Wood's Lane	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

NEWINGTON.

	Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Fevers.	Diarrhœa.
Albert Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Anlaby Road	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Beecroft Street	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

NEWINGTON—*Continued.*

	Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Fevers.	Diarrhœa.
Brighton Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Carlton Street	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Chiltern Street	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Edinburgh Street	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Gillett Street	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Glasgow Street	0	0	2	0	0	0	4
Grafton Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Haltemprice Street	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Hessle Road	0	1	0	0	0	1	3
Liverpool Street	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Manchester Street	0	1	0	0	0	1	3
Paisley Street	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Plane Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Pulman Street	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Scarborough Street	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Selby Street	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
St. Georges' Road	0	0	0	0	1	1	3
Somerset Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
West Dock Avenue	0	0	0	0	0	2	0

NEWLAND.

	Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Fevers.	Diarrhœa.
Alexandra Road	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
Chapel Lane	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Cottingham Road	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Rose Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Stoneferry Road	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Tofts Lane	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Westbourne Avenue	0	0	0	0	1	0	0

STONEFERRY.

	Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Fevers.	Diarrhœa.
Maxwell Street	0	0	1	0	0	0	0

Town-Hall,

Hull, April, 1885.

To the Medical Officer of Health.

Sir,

I beg to present you my report upon the work done in the Nuisance Inspector's department during the year 1884, in the usual tabular form.

In one or two cases I have appended the total of similar tables for 1883, for your more ready comparison.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

W. H. WELLS.

No. 17.—Table shewing the Number of Nuisances dealt with by legal notice, 1884.

Orders given to abate.	No. of Nuisances.
To Cleanse choked gullies	120
,, Repair defective pavement	439
,, Provide sanitary gullies	538
,, Repair privies	472
,, Provide new sanitary pipe drainage	217
,, Cleanse choked drains	602
,, Disconnect privies from houses	38
,, Limewash dirty walls	217
,, Erect and repair spouting	62
,, Remove offensive refuse	58
,, ,, manure	41
,, ,, stagnant water	43
,, Provide privy accommodation	12
,, Disconnect sink waste-pipes from drains	62
,, ,, spouts from drains	13
,, Re-lay drains	50
,, Provide water supply	10
,, Repair roofage	61
,, Abate stench nuisances	49
,, Remove pigs	85
,, Abate smoke nuisances	14
,, Erect and repair water-closets	44
,, Abate nuisances from damp walls	12
,, Erect and repair manure steads	35
,, Erect and repair urinals	18
,, Provide dust bins	4
,, Remove poultry, pigeons and animals	43
,, Cleanse and disinfect infected houses	15
TOTAL	3374

No. 18.—Record of Drainage during 1884.

Number of Houses provided with Drainage in lieu of Defective Brick Drainage	538
Number of Houses Re-drained in consequence of the Drains not being properly laid when built	487
Number of Areas and Back Passages drained	67
Number of Sanitary Gullies provided	1308
Length of Sanitary Pipe Drainage	15,638 feet.

No. 19.—TABLE SHOWING CASES OF ZYMOTIC DISEASES INVESTIGATED DURING 1884.

DISTRICTS.	Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Fevers.	Diarrhœa.	Total.
Drypool	33	3	13	...	1	3	23	76
Sutton	15	7	13	...	...	5	32	72
East Sculcoates	20	5	5	2	...	3	...	35
West Sculcoates	12	20	14	11	23	13	43	136
Humber	11	2	1	...	...	2	...	16
St. Mary	4	1	5	...	...	...	2	12
Myton	38	53	25	32	3	23	91	265
Newington	2	2	23	4	...	8	1	40
Newland	4	...	...	1	...	...	1	6
Stoneferry	1	...	2	...	...	...	2	5
Marfleet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	140	93	101	50	27	57	195	663

No. 20.—Table shewing number of Articles Disinfected at Hospital, and Houses Fumigated, during the year 1884.

MONTHS.	No. of Articles.	HOUSES FUMIGATED.	
		DISTRICTS.	No. of Houses.
January	577	Drypool	33
February	460	Sutton	35
March	494	East Sculcoates	31
April	932	West Sculcoates	40
May	678	Humber	12
June	667	St. Mary	8
July	829	Myton	145
August	478	Newington	27
September	946	Newland	4
October	896	Stoneferry	2
November	560	Marfleet	1
December	610		
Totals for the year...	8127		338

No. 21.—Table shewing Number of Applications made at the Sanitary Office for the attendance of the Night-soil Contractors, with bona-fide complaints.

No. of Fortnight.	No. of Applications.	No. of Bona-fide Cases.	Night-soil.	Dry Dust.
1	88	49	39	10
2	59	39	27	12
3	67	35	18	17
4	63	23	13	10
5	36	21	14	7
6	29	6	4	2
7	27	8	7	1
8	42	12	8	4
9	42	13	12	1
10	30	6	4	2
11	48	10	7	3
12	25	6	5	1
13	27	9	6	3
14	39	9	6	3
15	35	7	5	2
16	35	9	5	4
17	41	12	8	4
18	30	20	16	4
19	32	18	13	5
20	16	6	1	5
21	17	6	5	1
22	25	10	4	6
23	24	3	2	1
24	20	6	4	2
25	13	11	9	2
26	15	8	7	1
Total ...	925	362	249	113
Total for 1883.	1944	852	657	195

No. 22.—Table shewing number of Registered and Licensed Premises requiring Inspection.

DESCRIPTION OF PREMISES.	NUMBER.
Slaughter Houses	82
Fish-curing Houses	55
Bakehouses	91
Cow-sheds and Milk Shops	612
Tripe-boiling Houses	11
Fat and Tallow-melting Works	8
Bone-boiling Works	3
Gut-scraping Works	3
Ammoniacal Liquor Works	1
Knackeries	1
Total	867

No. 23.—Table of Common Lodging Houses, their situation, and the number of Rooms and Lodgers.

STREETS.	No. of Houses.	No. of Rooms.	Registered No. of Lodgers.
Blanket Row	3	24	145
Brook Street	1	5	28
Bridge Street	1	13	47
Cross Street	2	10	41
Garden Street	6	24	73
Great Union Street	1	9	90
Grimsby Lane	2	11	49
Manor Street	1	8	16
Middle Street	9	30	86
Mill Street	15	54	198
North Street	2	7	37
Osborne Street	1	3	12
Posterngate	1	5	28
Robinson Row	1	8	33
Salthouse Lane	1	5	26
Trippett Street	2	9	26
Waltham Street	1	7	53
Waterhouse Lane	1	6	59
West Street	7	33	153
Totals	58	271	1200

Visits made to Common Lodging Houses.

Day.	Night.	Total.
246	2108	2354

No. 24—TABLE SHOWING APPLICATIONS FOR LICENSES DURING THE YEAR 1884.

NAME.	PREMISES.	TRADE.	RESULT.
J. Richardson	Havelock Terrace, Hessle Rd.	Slaughter House	Granted.
J. Hathaway	Haddon Street	Fish-curing House	Granted.
P. C. Whitfield	Do.	Do.	Granted.
A. White	Do.	Do.	Granted.
J. Harding	Junction Street, Newington	Do.	Granted.
E. Bray	Russell Place, Norfolk Street	Slaughter House	Not Granted.
Edwards & Co.	Stoneferry	Gut-cleaning House	Granted.
D. W. Lyon	Daltry Street	Tripe-boiling House	Granted.
Joseph Mowforth	Chalk Lane	Cowkeeper	Granted.
Wm. Evison	Day Street	Do.	Granted.
J. Harrison	41, Wellington Lane	Slaughter House	Granted.
T. Neale	Beecroft Street	Fish-curing House	Granted.
T. Parker	57, Regent Street	Cow-keeping	Granted.
B. Turner	Dairycoates	Do.	Granted.
G. Robinson	Hessle Road	Slaughter House	Not Granted.
J. Kemp	Somerset Street	Cow-keeping	Granted.
G. W. Wilson	Do.	Do.	Granted.
J. Kant	9, Alfred Street	Common Lodging House	Not Granted.
J. Horan	48, West Street	Do.	Granted.
T. Knight	Dossor's Entry, Blanket Row	Do.	Not Granted.
Robt. Revell	Craven Street	Cow-keeping	Granted.

No. 25.—Table shewing Meat, Fish, Fruit, &c., destroyed as unfit for Human Food.

KIND OF FOOD DESTROYED.	Quantity in lbs.
Meat	60,239
Yeast	30,968
Fruit	328,862
Vegetables	227,344
Mussels and Cockles	110,334
Fish	204,098
Game and Poultry	3,832
Rabbits	1,152
Cheese	28
Total in lbs.	966,857
Total for 1883	561,816

No. 26.—TABLE SHEWING SANITARY PROSECUTIONS, 1884.

NAME.	OFFENCE.	RESULT.
J. Margison	Allowing pond containing stagnant water to exist on his property	Adjourned for seven days; afterwards dismissed
Ann Hildreth	Exposing for sale rabbits unfit for human food	Fined £5 and costs.
J. Lankfer	Ditto ditto	Fined 40s. and costs.
Wm. Brown	Exposing for sale fish unfit for human food	Fined 40s. and costs.
J. Barnes	Exposing for sale unsound cherries	Fined 50s. and costs.
Bella Harborn	Ditto ditto	Fined 10s. and costs.
W. Palmer	Exposing for sale meat unfit for human food	Fined £5 and costs.
George Wiles	Ditto ditto	Dismissed.
Charles Tucker	Exposing for sale unsound cocoa-nuts	Fined 40s. and costs.
J. Brabiner	Exposing for sale ham unfit for human food	Fined £5 and costs.
G. Pearson	Occupying a cowshed in which the cleansing, drainage, and water supply were not in a proper condition	Fined £10 including costs.
F. Morrod	Exposing for sale mussels unfit for human food	Fined 20s. and costs.
W. Kelsey	Ditto ditto	Fined 40s. and costs.
J. Morton	Ditto ditto	Fined 10s. and costs.
H. Marshall	Exposing for sale rabbits unfit for human food	Fined 50s. and costs.
D. Dunn	Exposing for sale fish unfit for human food	Fined 20s. and costs.
Mrs. Dunn	Obstructing the Fish Inspector in the execution of his duty	Fined 10s. and costs.

No. 28.—TABLE SHEWING SAMPLES TAKEN UNDER "FOOD AND DRUGS ACT," AND RESULTS.

Description of Sample.	No. of Samples.	Pure.	Adulterated.	Prosecutions.	Results.
Milk...............	114	98	16	11	2 cases withdrawn. 3 cases not prosecuted in consequence of evidence not being sufficient to secure a conviction. 1 Fined £5 0s. 0d. 1 ,, 80/- and costs. 4 ,, 40/- and costs each. 1 ,, 30/- and costs. 3 ,, 20/- and costs each. 1 ,, 2/6 and costs.
				1	For refusing to supply Inspector with sample of Milk for Analysis, fined 50/- and costs.
Butter	9	8	1	1	Fined 50/- and costs.
Oatmeal	2	2	0	0	
Pepper............	2	1	1	0	Evidence not sufficient to secure a conviction.
Mustard	2	2	0	0	
Jam	2	2	0	0	
Flour	4	4	0	0	
	135	117	18	13	Penalties £26 12s. 6d. Costs £3 10s. 0d. Total £30 2s. 6d.
Totals for 1883..	73	58	11	12	Penalties £23 0s. 0d. Costs £3 9s. 0d. Total £26 19s. 0d.

No. 28.—TABLE SHEWING THE NUMBER OF ANIMALS LANDED AT THE CITADEL SITE DEPOT, FOR THE YEAR 1884.

QUARTER ENDING	BEAST.	CALVES.	SHEEP.	PIGS.	TOTAL.	
March 31	1058	970	17520	395	19943	6 Sheep landed dead.
June 30	476	6194	35581	57	42308	62 do. do.
September 30	1057	2274	1958	389	5678	
December 31	636	392	2676	393	4097	1 Pig landed dead.
Totals 1884	3227	9830	57735	1234	72026	
Totals 1883	4266	8498	33020	7177	52961	
Totals 1882	3655	6700	57178	1311	68844	

Of the above number, 1645 Beast and 1006 Sheep were from New York; the remaining number of Beast, Calves, and Pigs, from Harlingen; Sheep from Hamburg. Those landed dead were suffocated: they were free from contagious disease, and condemned by Local Authority as unfit for food.

ARRIVALS FROM UNSCHEDULED COUNTRIES.

Beast, 152; Calves, 4; Sheep, 3391.

Of the above, 150 Sheep were condemned by Local Authority.